

THE  
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC  
MAGAZINE

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WASHINGTON

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

FOR SALE AT BUREAUS:

21 Union Square, New York; 1015 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON;

215 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO; 37 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS

Price 25 Cents

\$2.50 a Year

THE  
**National Geographic Magazine**  
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

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The list of contributors to the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE includes nearly every United States citizen whose name has become identified with Arctic exploration, the Bering Sea controversy, the Alaska and Venezuela boundary disputes, or the new commercial and political questions arising from the acquisition of the Philippines.

The following articles will appear in the Magazine within the next few months:

"The Growth of Germany," by Professor J. L. Ewell of Howard University.

"The Lakes of Holland," by Gerard H. Matthes, U. S. Geological Survey.

"The Marek Observatory," by José Algué, S. J., Director of the Marek Observatory.

"The Annexation of the West," by F. H. Newell, Hydrographer, U. S. Geological Survey.

"The Native Tribes of Patagonia," by Mr J. E. Hatcher of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"Explorations on the Yungtse-Kiang, China," by H. Wu, Percy Farwell, C. E., surveyor of the railway route through the Yungtse-Kiang Valley.





*F. K. Gilbert*

THE  
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

VOL. XI

JULY, 1900

No. 7

THE EXPANSION OF ENGLAND

By EDWIN D. MEAD, LL.D.,

*Editor of the New England Magazine*

The name and fame of Sir Walter Raleigh are perpetuated in the name of the capital of one of our states—a state which I wish bore the name of Roanoke instead of North Carolina, that a double historical lesson might be taught. I wish that there might stand in the center of the city of Raleigh, which perpetuates this historic name, a worthy monument to the great movement for the English colonization of America. The central figure of that monument would be Sir Walter Raleigh. At Worms, on the banks of the Rhine, where Luther made his great protest against the Empire and the Church, is that greatest and most distinguished of all monuments, as it seems to me. The figure of the great reformer is surrounded by the forms of Wyclif, Savonarola, Huss, Melancthon, the Elector, and the various men who, in the political and intellectual advances of the time, and the preceding time, were co-operators with him in that great movement which we call the Reformation; so I wish that this great movement for the colonization of the New World by our English race, one of the most momentous chapters in history, might have a stellar commemoration. Surrounding the central figure of Sir Walter Raleigh should be Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, Davis, Capt. John Smith, Bartholomew Gosnold, and dear Richard Hakluyt.

In that notable time there is no figure so romantic as his. There was no other mind so generous and so capable, of so great comprehension and scope, as his, concerning the opening of this New World. He it was who, in the pressure and the dangers of that time, most clearly discerned that it was from America that Spain derived so

much of her wealth and power. He became inspired by the desire that England should have a foothold here, and that she should supplant Spain in the New World; and at last, after the failure of all the colonies which he sent out, one following another, to occupy new ground here—at the last, toward the close of life, the great prophet and believer said, "America will yet become an English nation." All honor to the prophet!

When we study the expansion of England we should remember that that work in its beginning was a chapter in the history of America.

#### THE FIRST EXPANSIONISTS—HAWKINS, BRAKE, AND PROBBER

It was not until 1584 that Raleigh established his first colony at Roanoke, and just before that the activities of that adventurous set of men began who conferred so much glory on the age of Elizabeth. A score of years before, when Elizabeth became Queen, the fortunes of England were never at so low an ebb. For five centuries before that England had claimed portions of France, and her kings and queens had been crowned kings and queens of France as well as of England. It was at that very time that England lost her last hold upon the continent, and the England which Elizabeth came to rule was the smallest England in history for centuries, yet it was the period that began with her reign which was the most glorious in the history of England.

In a certain sense, the expansion of England—at any rate, of English thought of the world—had its beginnings with Alfred the Great. Alfred loved geography, and his mind went out from the little island which he ruled to the great world outside. The few writings of Alfred are most interesting; his books adorn the libraries still, and the most interesting chapters of them all are on geography. He was the first influential Englishman who had what we may call a geographic imagination; but he did little for the expansion of England. It was the Elizabethan age that began that work, and it began in ways that seem a little queer to us with our somewhat different notions of political morality.

Sir John Hawkins was one of the first English adventurers who sailed the sea to some purpose for Elizabeth. It is a familiar story how he sailed out from Plymouth with ships named "John the Baptist" and other pious names to carry slaves from the east coast of Africa to the West Indies and compel the Spaniards to buy them of him at the cannon's mouth, for there was a law in Spain that her



colonies should buy slaves only from Spanish ships. Sir John Hawkins would have none of this, and her colonists bought them at the cannon's mouth. While they were on this business these pious people seem to have had little idea what sort of business it was. The chaplain of one of the ships on that slave business thanks God for sending a calm to "save his elect" from the waves in a storm. He prays Him not to let his elect suffer; and so, he says, there was a great calm.

The boldest and most ambitious of these adventurers was Sir Francis Drake, sailing out from Plymouth for the circumnavigation of the world. He had sailed on daring voyages before that. I think there are few scenes in that Elizabethan time more interesting than that of Francis Drake climbing to the top of a tree on the Panama mountains from which he could look east to one ocean and west to another, with heart full of longings to sail those Pacific seas. One thrills at the thought of his sailing in his few ships, scarcely larger than our little coasters, pushing through Magellan Strait, along the west coast of the continent, and over the Pacific to the Philippines and other places which the history of these last two years has made so familiar to our own students of geography. Occasionally, when he had a chance to put in a fight with a Spanish ship, he "annexed" goods; and finally, after all his incredible adventures, he got back to Plymouth. It is a great story.

We might follow Davis and Probieher in their efforts to push up to Greenland and through to India by the northwest passage, for that is one of the most interesting moments in this early history of English expansion. But little came of it. There is a certain poetic fitness in Drake and Hawkins sailing together and both finding their deaths in the West Indies—one at Porto Bello and the other at Porto Rico—where the English rivalry with Spain had been so long and violent.

What was the result of all these adventurous sailings of the sea? At the end of the reign of Elizabeth not one inch of settled territory in the New World remained in the possession of England. But this was accomplished by it: These wonderful dare-devil adventures of Hawkins and Drake and the rest were great training experiences whereby Drake, Hawkins, and the rest were fitted to face Spain, and to face Spain successfully, by and by, when the Armada came, and to crush that power forever as the great foe of liberty in the north of Europe. That the English came out of that conflict as conquerors was due to the fact that by all these adventures, many of them so questionable, they had been trained, and that their navy had been

built up to a degree commensurate with the responsibility they had to face.

THE BEGINNING OF THE DEFINITE EXPANSION OF ENGLAND WAS THE  
DEFINITE EXPANSION OF AMERICA.

It was not until 1606, the Roanoke colonies having been failures, that the definite expansion of England, which was the definite expansion of America, began in the first Virginia charter. It is an interesting thing, however, going back through the century before, when, one after another, five or six nations, in one way or another, were struggling for this New World—Portugal and Spain having it all divided between them at one time—to find that there breaks, little noticed, into the midst of the commotion of all these powers one little English squadron. In 1497, on the coast of Newfoundland, we find John Cabot, sailing out under English auspices and under English orders. As one of our historians has well said, the appearance, in the midst of all the noise and ambition, of the little English fleet, just for a moment, was like one of the musical *motifs* suddenly appearing in the midst of one of the dramas of Wagner. By and by with its reappearance we see that its first appearance was a prophecy of what was to come, and by and by again it grows and becomes the dominant note, controlling all the rest. So it is that the appearance for a moment, in the midst of the squadrons of Spain and Portugal, of that little English fleet was a new *motif*. It was a prophecy of the time when that English *motif* should be dominant and England should be the controlling power upon this continent.

The great men of England, the rulers of England, thought little of the events from which have sprung such great results. In our own time our American poet has written, in his essay upon "*New England Two Centuries Ago*," of the little company who came out of England and landed at Plymouth, that they were destined to influence, beyond any others, the future of the world. That in truth was to be the work of the Puritan. Not a man of high place at the beginning of that seventeenth century realized the significance of that coming. It was an event destined to shape human history, to alter the whole course of affairs in the world; yet I suppose few things at that time happening in England attracted less attention.

On the last day of the sixteenth century, December 31, 1600, something else happened, of a very different kind. On that day Elizabeth set her name to the charter of the East India Company. Those who



are familiar with the many efforts in the years before that to push English trade into the East remember of the founding of the Muscovy Company in 1555 and the amazing stories told by adventurous Englishmen who pushed through Russia and Persia and so found a way to the East. From papers which Sir Francis Drake captured from Spanish ships, he learned for England the methods of a different trading system with India; but it was not until that last day of the century that the East India Company was actually founded. Some may remember the story of the first little fleet. In Malakka Strait the three or four ships fell in with a great Portuguese ship and fight was at once opened. It was the habit in that day to open fight with almost any ship that had plunder. It was in 1601, almost a score of years before Bradford, Brewster, and Carver sailed from Plymouth over by, that this first East India Company's fleet sailed from Tor Bay—the place, it is worth remembering, where, in 1688, a king was to land in England from Holland to supplant the last of the race of Stuarts. We see the beginning, in that little piece of piracy, as we should call it, in Malakka Strait, of the East India Company's work.

THE TWO CONTRADICTORY ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH EXPANSION—THE SPIRIT OF LAWLESS ADVENTURE AND PIRACY AND THE LOVE OF FREEDOM

In these two instances—in the silent, unobserved coming of the men of Plymouth, an event calculated, as our poet has truly said, to work a revolution hardly second to that wrought by the men who went up out of Egypt, and in the piracy of the East India Company—we have an illustration of the two forces and qualities which we have to keep in mind as we survey the great work of English expansion, the growth of the English empire in the world. A great race, indeed, is this English race—the best race in the world, it seems to me—but a race whose blood has oftentimes been altogether too red, and which, in the great fight for freedom, has itself always had to fight with the bad elements in its midst—those elements so inconsiderate of the rights of other men, which have so often brought disgrace upon the English race and which every one of us should always remember with shame and with misgivings and apprehension. These two strains we find running side by side in all this great history. We find in the era of colonization the spirit of lawless adventure and piracy running side by side with the love of freedom and the devotion to godliness. Our poet has said again of the Puritan colonists, the men who came to

Plymouth and Boston and Hartford, that they were "the first colonies in history who went out not to seek gold, but God." We shall find, as we study English colonization, that it is always the former of these elements, the gold-seeker, that has started the fighting, and that the freebooting colony has by and by come to grief, sowing the seeds of quarrels from which they reaped such a tragical harvest for England and for the world.

With this epoch of colonization England became more than the people of the little island—England became a world people; and we in America remember that it is as she has become what she is that we have become at all; and as we come back to this seventeenth century, which was the great century of the expansion of English freedom—the century in which Englishmen declined to allow that an English king could rule by divine right, but decreed that he was "as much a creature of law as the poorest tax-gatherer in the realm"—it is important to remember that the great Puritan movement which accomplished this was a movement on both sides of the Atlantic. It brought in the Commonwealth in England, and Oliver Cromwell and Sir Harry Vane worked for the same things for which our fathers were working here—for the true expansion of England. Freedom was worked out in America and England alike, each side reinforced the other. It was precisely at that time of the Commonwealth that English power was felt as it had never been felt before in the affairs of Europe. If there was wrong—sufficient wrong—the power of Oliver Cromwell would be felt in Italy, in France, and among the Alps, as well as in England itself. The English navy took its definite shape and became a power in the world during the Commonwealth.

#### THE EXPANSION OF ENGLAND IN AMERICA IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY A MATTER OF CHANCE AND NOT OF FORESIGHT

We have been reading, the last fifteen years, the brilliant work by Professor Seeley, who was one of the most learned professors in Cambridge twenty-five years ago, when I had the good fortune to be there, and who possessed one of the most comprehensive and acute minds which have dealt with modern history. His book upon the expansion of England has almost given us a new definition of English history in the eighteenth century and since. The main thesis of his book is that as the seventeenth century had been the century which expanded and upheld English freedom, the eighteenth century marked the era of English expansion and empire; that the wars of the eigh-

depth and power, especially in America and other lands; that they

For Attribution, see the response of England (1

It is in that Professor Tower, with his vivid imagination, who is a little out of a that track. He is in danger of ascending to heights, and will be, and once he is, and into the zone not being out

sure, that the water in the estuaries carries—the waste which we

were not wired for American and the operation of Eng and Bayland  
and K here and I have seen a large number of wire on several way  
in which to wire for home purposes. As a matter of fact, a three

in the morning at the hotel, at the suggestion of Ambassador Wilson  
and the people of the group, we planned to visit the city and see the

and the people of the world to appreciate what America has done and what the people of the world have done.

[illegible]

As we go on to the next century, the most eventful year is 1704, the year of the great turn of Quaker by W. m. That event was significant because it settled a controversy that had and not been resolved earlier in the century. When, on the evening of that September day, \_\_\_\_\_ at the state, Wolfe and his go down, most of the houses that

The Mississippi Valley, dotted with forts and garrisons, was in the possession of France. That green country from Nova Scotia to the

Montreal passed, as a result of the battle of Quebec, from the possession of France to that of England. New France, in the morning of that day was a town of the dead. New England was only a little stronger in the score. It was a great day — a day significant even on the day of the Declaration of Independence — because it settled at length that the Anglo-Saxon race should be the conquerors of the continent. When the shades of evening fell on that eventful day the dying Wolfe murmured, "I die happy," but he could not know how much he had done. Montcalm said with French courtesy, but he had struck a blow at his conquerors in their victory that he could never atone in their defeat. For he foresaw that the English race on this side of the Atlantic would not permit a second, and to the world as yet, an open civil war. As one of our historians has truly said, there is no exact parallel in history to the so-called American Revolution which overtook us, though the battle of Quebec. We speak of the great significance of the War of the Revolution — we speak of its significance of our Civil War — but the greatest war ever waged here was the war which ended in the triumph of Wolfe upon the plains of Quebec, on a winter's day, and that the American race should be forever New England and not New France.

Was the victory of Wolfe upon the heights of Quebec, says an English historian, the history of the United States began? Montcalm knew well that the only thing that could keep these English colonies a part of England was the danger which they were in from Canada, and he knew that when Canada passed into English control, the feeling of dependence among these English colonies was such that they were sure in time to have their separate national existence.

#### THE WAR WAS ON FOR THE EXPANSION OF ENGLAND

With the victory at Quebec truly the history of the United States began. The American Revolution was thus assured. What was the American Revolution on? It was a revolution which gained us our independence — but it was more than that. We have not even at this moment a English and American. The movement which we call our Revolution had its two phases — one on one side of the ocean and one on the other, and that is what Burke and his associates in moral conflict and honoriferous service with George Washington, John Adams, Jay and Burke believed it difficult to see — and the colonists at Bunker Hill were the true

of it which she has not in about so often.

with some of the oldest Englishmen such as in our time.

as we have it now, from the

wrote an essay upon George Washington as the Expansion of England.

as a contractor, of England. But the book was correct and the

the rights of men, there our empire was in danger. George Washington

expansion. That expansion was not the faster through our

growth in the last century.

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE POSSESSION OF INDIA AND THE ACQUISITION  
OF AFRICA AND NEW ZEALAND CONNECTED WITH THE LOSS OF  
THE AMERICAN COLONIES

I mentioned the coincidence of the planting of Plymouth as the origin of the first settlement in any of our colonies or dependencies.

did not beyond two or three Potomacs to the site of the present city of Philadelphia. His report of that expedition when I came back to Virginia, was not first appearance in print. The next year it was reprinted in *the London*. Copies of that work by George Washington, printed by some way in Fleet street, I think are to be found in the Library of the British Museum. I have to think that into that little book shop in Fleet street or wherever it was, there may have strided one day two very different men because they were both in London in that same year 1754, respectively, and both, one of them was a young Irish lawyer who not just came to London and I was busy paying attention to a most everything but it to him. I have to think how that young Irish lawyer, Edw. and Burke, may have come into that little book shop, and of an hour later, of a man behind of Burke's age and of about George Washington's age, who came back to England that year from India, where he had at least upon one of the most eventful careers in a colonial career. It was in 1754 that Robert Clive, who had begun his work in India as George Washington's agent in his work, came back on his first visit to London. In that London book shop they might also have read of the Congress at Albany, New York, at which Benjamin Franklin

pose of defense—a not worthy attempt of a nation of federalists and to play a considerable part in the expansion of England.

The movement for the possession of India by England was a direct result of precise government with the loss of her colonies here in America. Clive was born in 1725, and died in 1795, just the year before our Revolution came out. Macaulay compared Clive to Napoleon as a military genius and said that if he sent Clive back to the Continent at a late age to ever more, instead of Howe and Burgoyne and that we might have had a harder time getting the freedom. It is worth

and a successful achievement there as in Ireland. It was a year or two that the foundations were laid of the great British Indian empire.



On his history. Warren Hastings succeeded (1760). He was an able and vigorous Governor-General of India and whatever criticisms may

1. 7. 2016 11:14:11

rank of 101 and 102 of America were the great cancer of capitalism.

13. Do you have any other comments? \_\_\_\_\_

And, taken with what Columbus started Europe in 1492, the entire world as part of our heritage or of its heritage, such as the sun has its voyage Australia, New Zealand, and our great out-ermost seas of England have not grown up within the century.

IN CONNECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
WITH THE GREAT INDIANS AT COME

I have used Webster's as the expounder of English. The thought English is the most accessible necessary to her expression. The first to be used, but it was only under Lopez's influence that she truly learned to love. But, as I was one of the greatest Englishmen in the world and my

should show the way to go on with them in the great effort for reform in 1911. It was all of the spirit of that great reform movement that he came out as the representative of Canada. He found at a new and governing law that as you know that of course requires a new law that has exposed to us. He said, and I said in a way that he might have said, "I never, but if we would I had I see a number of most give them a self government, and give up that habit for a government."

about 10 minutes was a short one but Lord Elgin took to his work and carried it off. Lord Lytton's idea spread and he gained the victory and he felt that was progressing and has found them Lytton's

colleagues, Mr. Parnell. So it can be her colonies self-governed, and it can be a more efficient for the improvement of the government of the colonies was probably connected with the great reforms at home.

London and India went together. The great reforms at home and a true civil service have grown steadily. The great work of the great reforms at home, as illustrated in the case of Lord Darnley and Peel, as illustrated in the case of the great reforms at home, has been the great reforms at home, as illustrated in the case of the great reforms at home.

The work of the great reforms at home, as illustrated in the case of the great reforms at home, has been the great reforms at home, as illustrated in the case of the great reforms at home. The work of the great reforms at home, as illustrated in the case of the great reforms at home, has been the great reforms at home, as illustrated in the case of the great reforms at home.

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#### THE WORK OF THE GREAT REFORMS AT HOME

The work of the great reforms at home, as illustrated in the case of the great reforms at home, has been the great reforms at home, as illustrated in the case of the great reforms at home. The work of the great reforms at home, as illustrated in the case of the great reforms at home, has been the great reforms at home, as illustrated in the case of the great reforms at home.

of this century are the expansion of the British empire, which a century ago had barely begun at all, the building up of the British America, which a century ago was more or less a strip of land on the coast, which has extended westward from the Atlantic to the Rockies, and has pushed forward into the interior, until it stretches all across the continent.

If the British empire is the most rapid development of the world which has taken place with a rising capacity, and the most successful of them. The great development of the British empire, the real development of the British empire, does not lie in the fact that there are three hundred million people under her control. It is that in America, in New Zealand, in Canada, are great numbers of Englishmen growing up strong with power to stand on their own feet, a masterful race of men, capable to occupy those fresh, green patches of land.

of power and to take hold, and a source of weakness and danger. No power can be kept permanently in leading strings. A policy which is to last is a policy which has to run. More and more India is being filled with education, men. They are anxious to

run from the British. He said that it seemed to him that America understood that the British was fixed to be just more than England. An Englishman never looks at his Indian empire, looking down. Americans seem to see right over the Indian and look down on the British. He thought the British was kept within the outlines of the great development of the Indian National Congress, and of the various movements which are beginning to have an outline of their own consciousness. The presence of Englishmen in India has cut their life a great thing on the whole. All the new education in India which I have discussed is food for it. They say that this is what has made

them so, ~~but~~ it has brought it was necessary. If the British presence in India can have a tendency equally as it is consistent as a great school and point of training place for those in the east of India. It is the greatest problem which ever can come to the English empire. It is only as the loss of power to see government that I do not care we

republic could never extend over a large area. They said it because

because they knew nothing of the railroad or the telegraph or the modern newspaper. The United States, however, was, it, for political retention, the Washington Treaty. The occurrences of the last decades. They have not always been at the front, I fear, the one great

as in America that there are no longer for political purposes two distinct nations, but only one round world. In 1823 the ocean was a barrier. Today it is a bridge. America today has no respect and no rights in Hawaii or Venezuela that she does

and British empires. Such a federation as that of the United States

atives from Canada and Australia should at last by some which

England. Such a federation is one great thing to which we look forward. It may be that it is not to be. If the British Empire goes to pieces, the great work of the English race will go on much the same. The independence of Canada, of Australia, and of South Africa may come as the more remote result of the States union. I am free, however, to say that I should like to see a federation of the British Empire. I think that it is a far more important of that federation of the world in which the poet dreams. The virtue of the universal order of the world is not at all to be made, but it must be made and then it must be made.

Amidst all the wonderful expansion of territory, and all the grasp of dominion, the war from 1871 to 1873 down to Japan, the vastness of the great world of freedom, as it is a pendulum, and of an orderly world has been the great and real expansion of the world. A great series of wars, in the

of whom I think, of a clever + cunning. He showed us that it was  
out of the region of our highest race, out of the hyperbaric of Eliza

about 1900 that the modern character of the modern war had then  
really begun and has gone on developing but continuously, but it has  
essentially changed and has become more mechanized than ever in our  
time. When John Bull in 1900, championed the first of the far ex-  
tensive of the soldiers, England had at her disposal over one million  
voters in a total of over five million inhabitants. It was not in 1885  
that England really became an empire, but in 1900. At that time  
there were over three millions of "our subjects" in England and the

There are no scores for the village for women hospital admissions in 1990. A year!

debtors: 10 = 100 per cent of street railways, and the doing of

a truer example would be that of rown. She is run over by her non-  
silly and here they are shown, and I could repeat them for a. We

It can't be that we're not doing it right. We have a lot wrong even

ing for fresh  
butter than you

[illegible]

## THE ROAD TO BOLIVIA

By WILLIAM E. COURT

*Editor of the London Standard*

Nearly per cent of the population of Cuzco are pure Indians, now

clermans. The old families still retain ancestral houses lined with massive furniture, gilded mirrors, and heavy tapestries brought to Peru 250 years ago, when it was the richest and most extravagant

of times. Most of these houses are in a state of advanced decay for

and devastation of revolutionary armies, the Indians are no longer

and many people wonder where they find the means of subsistence

empty by that development as they disappear in searching the forests, as fortresses, there would have been perished and poverty. Even now, after 50 years of struggle for social, laws of containment, the

process of birth or excretion.

For more than three centuries the Indian state of that region and the communities of Indians have been struggling year after year in the

god, brought into the world one foot in the air and as large as a man's arm, and long enough to stretch twice around the grand plain in Cuzco, which is nearly as large as Lafayette Square, in the city of

of 25,000,000, and have a thousand rain lakes. After spending a



[illegible]

cracked the whip at the first summons, and soon he was started in a

canoe a 14,000 feet above the sea, and occupies one of the most

well chosen by human hands and Man's work. If now, these

communities, full the government of South America. The country is an

soil has been cultivated for centuries, the fertile fields harvests of all the  
seasons of the temperate zone.

They said it was not too much to expect, not impossible, could

for religious sacrifices and ceremonies. The people were of a

of gold, representing the sun, spread from one end to the other, to  
and in a matter. The walls of a forest, clear, tall, tall, tall, con-

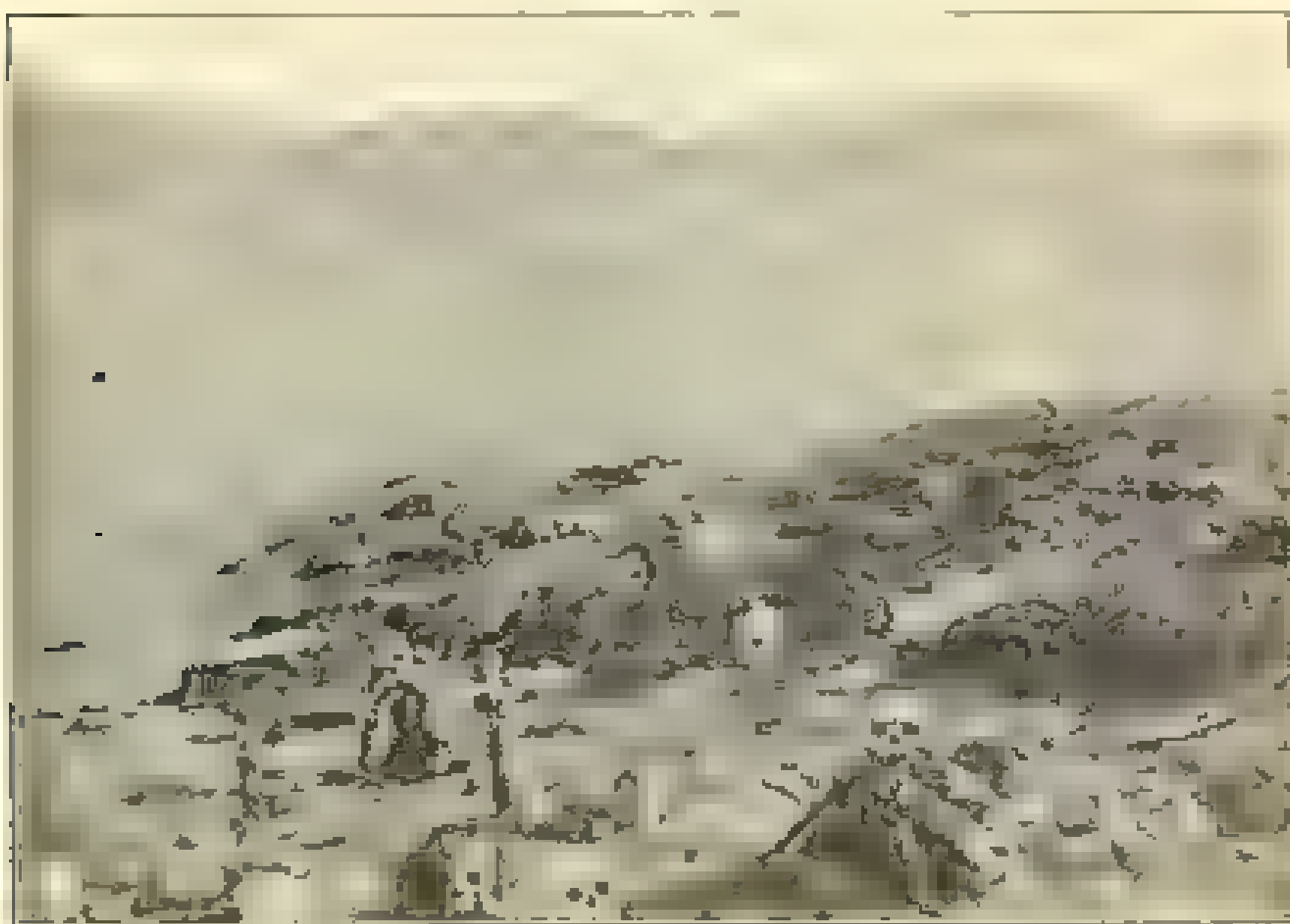
culture of the ancient city, and if the story is that the city was built  
are only half true. They showed an ancient city of a long time,  
value is beyond estimation.

particular characteristic that these two pyramids of the valley of  
traction. A few Americans live in the two pyramids, and

could be connected with the railway.

One day in a country village we got a glimpse of a curious custom  
among the people. In the churchyard, in a row, were

that as typical we were told the two models, whose objects to him, for them were an enormous number of early looking men. Between the two and remained with artificial flowers. The *chante* explained that the the r were with consideration, about nearest, and, maybe, and not after correct, at the next morning at 5 o'clock. When asked what sort of portrait he would be able to draw, he showed a sketch of a



commented that he would like that out of the backs of the worst ones while poor things would be sent on to various forms of penance.

Before the railway was built it was a journey of 30 days from Cape Town across the desert to the river, and even now some people prefer to go that way. The caravans of burros and camels are still engaged to transport to and from the railways transporting wool, wheat, etc.

1. **CTD 22**

recesses are partially now occupied by the great red salmon, etc.





## THE ROAD TO BOLIVIA



of the lake, were the men all armed with shot or powder, and those upon the island of Titicaca and the principal islands were not shot. This is all I was designated to do, and, as the men were all very much interested in the ceremony and their island.

The latter part of the day was at the southern extremity of Lake Titicaca, and is reached by a weekly steamer from Puno, to the

vicinity of the ruins of Holvira, 45 miles further on, reached by a road at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the sea. The station, known by night to the, is driven by a post-house and



zytubiz are collected to exchange among persons who do not know that rule (rivers & South America always at that way). Now I am very happy with a hotel with great and no accuracy. It carries a bag full of good clothes and shoes there with an aim that I must have I could find are expected. I must, he can to get the up of the car of the end of his car of some team but I know end of ten which is not larger than a pigeon's egg. The road is covered with mud holes that carry a size from a horse tail to a wheel, rounded and smooth and they are strewn from near end of the journey to the other. It seems as if a globe of holes in the world had been ~~collected~~ and dropped in to the roadway.

Like the rest of the great plains that lie between the two ranges of the Andes the area from Lake Titicaca to La Paz is covered to a few or more fathoms, dotted with groups of settlements that have been occupied for generations, but even emptied by the ancestors of the travelers who tell the ground and forest to their and out to. The mountains between the two ranges and forests are in part made of low and fossilized coral reefs. The former extends particularly high by over the forest as that are up to the middle of the rocks how to I have as long as a horse from a measure of dependence. The mountains do not change much. The properties are more or less permanent in number and the number of the mountains are so fixed and regular in every season variation by they are perfectly exposed.

The stone houses of the towns are usually built to a good service, ages, but no one of the other than you could find it or in a, which is attempted by a people who exist as an old house a long as possible. The even greater than that of the mountains. It is a common to see a mountain range out of the way is expected to maintain a school for the end of the journey. In most cases these houses are purely construction and the house is temporary in nature.

As the journey to La Paz approaches its end, the traveler enjoys a



view. It in color and topography resembles the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. At the foot of the mighty gorge lies the capital of Bolivia. The first glimpse shows a vast expanse of red tiled roofs, numerous, broken by a number of low and greenish spaces and a river running along with the red plains is crossed by picturesque bridges of massive masonry construction.

Like you know, and upon every look, a city that is an enormous





of the slatway of the hotel, and are compelled to stop a moment to recover your breath. There are star caps in the window, and a cushion about the head and eyes, and when you lie down to sleep at night your head is laid against your rib, like a pillow.

The barometer reads 50 at noon and falls to 24 degrees at night. In the summer months the extremes are almost the same. The lowest record for 1890 was 14 degrees above zero. The maximum was 84. The temperature often varies 50 degrees.

It is so hot that the heat does not penetrate there. It is always cooler on the outside than on the inside. There is no way of warming the houses by stoves or furnaces or fireplaces, it is very uncomfortable. We

a hotel keeper charged to make a night extra for each of the two men and 25 cents for women. We put on overcoats and hats, wrapped our legs in flannel, and laid out our feet and a little to try to be a little more comfortable, but it was no use. The only warm place was the bed between the blankets. There is a very nice store in the place and I had warm clothes on the American agent. Mr. Johnson, our manager, brought it from New Jersey and sold a lot of our ship and from Australia through the railway people. There is

the natives are short, black, and have beards, and are a very strong, with great powers of endurance and a courage and are similar to the Indians of the North American Indians. Their ancestors formed a part of the Indian race, having been subjugated by the

enslaved, where they were used as slaves. The same habits among the people among the Indians.

A very interesting character frequently met with in the Andes is

travelling over the mountains and a strong sense of duty.

some in the night. You find them in the railway cars and among the deck passengers on the coast steamers, where they pay a way by the day for their protection. We have found some but they

the back and a bright scarlet gourd, he travels barefooted from the lagoons of Panatan to Magaba's beach, carrying a pack filled

with iron nails, knives, forks and spoons, scissors, small mirrors, combs and brushes, and other small merchandise, which he sells for

exchanged at the next town for more profitable property.

The Indian women are ingenious and industrious, and have remarkable taste, color and design. They love gay frocks of colorful shirtings and wear quantities of ornaments. They have a native costume of home manufacture, which the men also sometimes

the same top, and reveal gay hose and narrow shoes of bright-colored leather, with long laces and high breasted heels. Sometimes the shoes are white, sometimes yellow, red, or purple—the original color—red and any color except black. Under the skirt are a number of wide petticoats, elaborately embroidered and edged with lace. The waists are made of bright-colored cotton, yellow

and are worn as called sarong.

The men are dressed in, and bareheaded and wear short wide trousers of dark wooden cloth. They are slit up the back as far as the knee, so

be clean and well fastened. Upon their heads they wear close

which is their coat by my and their blanket by night, a comfortable as well as comfortable garment.

with them, so as to be in silence, and in conversation that they can





the people and witness. The people, however, regretted that their age was greater than that of the young men and that they were the seats of judgment for a whole host of particulars, particularly concerns of procedure and ethics. However, it may be they are not so, but most certainly they are not so exacting as the others.



Cathedral, or several that stand the same as the others, but with more of a skill and gain. The new report of them, with the other good festivals of the church, I put them on the pagan temples and with the same manner of which they were but they are not at Capas and in a more free manner, and for the



more a reality, an image of the crucifixion of Christ more renowned than any other edifice in America, and that as I entered the scene of the nation's festivity which gathered together the inhabitants of the entire American life.

Farmers, merchants, and manufacturers for hundreds of miles take advantage of the gathering to arrive in Lima and to hold a market on a scale of a town. The business of the north exchanges products with the people of the south, and the market becomes to hundreds of thousands of men every year.

The great church, built early in the seventeenth century, must have been a beautiful structure in its day, and even in its present state of decay and neglect it is a imposing architectural motive. Before each altar is a large white altar cloth, and for centuries the women, offering their prayers, have made their path through the thousands of them are constantly burning during the festival week. Here and

The image of the Virgin of Copacabana, the patron saint of Bolivia, is on an altar in a little chapel reached by a narrow stairway.

For blessing. One of her robes, fully an inch and a half long for each inch in thickness, curiously enough, was presented by a Turk who spent some years in Bolivia. It is said to be one of the finest robes in the world. She has also a valuable collection of pearls. The image is about three feet in height and, with the exception of the face and hands is covered with elaborate robes and decorations of gold and silver. The crown is a masterpiece of work, and the halo of the same metal, at least a foot in diameter, is encircled by ten diamond stars. In her hand the Virgin holds a scroll which, in her arm she holds a basket of gold filigree work, which is filled with costly jewels. The handle of her belt is a piece of large diamond set with a lot of small pearls and other gems.

The genuflection of the image, which is considered proof of its sanctity, has origin in the cities, as I saw it in the city of Lima. I was not there in the evening and cannot bear personal testimony as to

of such a ceremony, but after dark the little chapel is always

diffusion, which, like, with a process is from no fixed source but is always subjected to disturbance by the entrance of particles upon the place and

perhaps on the whole, not very important, to be sure, but a defect and pervasions of mockery. The voyage is said to have been carried on the sixteenth century by an agent of Holland, to whom the Holy Mother herself set her hand on.

Persons who desire to receive the blessings of the Virgin pay a fee to a monk in the cloister of the holy virgin convent, and are allowed to pass to the cloister, where service is continuous night and day marking the time of the festival. Begging, glazed candles in their hands, they approach the altar, and kneel. A beaded wreath is

around of open two horns, a plate of silver and a native instrument made of reeds. Behind the altar a table is a trunk, assisted by two attendant monks. As the devotees approach the altar the monks take the candles from their hands and place them in the trunk prepared for this purpose. They then kneel as of old the altar as possible in front of the altar, and a robe of white mantle considered in a vest, of costly work by the monks is spread over their heads. The offering which monks receive is taken rapidly over the altar and uttered a blessing. The robe is then folded and the worshippers depart with pious consolation.

In these few pages we have seen more to see but little of the strange land where the adventures to the north and the strange scenes are to be seen, but I hope that the little glimpse I have given will be enough to induce you to make the journey this year. The conditions are good and the scenery is most of the countries to which I have referred. The voyage after you pass I am sure is the most delightful that the ocean offers and the opportunities for adventure and discovery are everywhere. It is a pity that we know so little of the South American countries where they offer so much relief to us.

## THE CHINESE "BOXERS"

By LEWELLYN JAMES DAVIES

The boxing or league which is now sweeping China to the ground and forcing the attention of the whole world is known by various names. It is most commonly seen in the American papers as the "Boxers" or "Spartan League." The origin of the name is to be found in the gymnastic exercises which constitute the drill of the society and in the mysterious incantations used. In the Shantung Province the society is commonly called the "Ta Tao Hui" or "Great Secret Society." This is one of the names used by the society itself, and is a general name. On the cards and posters issued by the society for the purpose of recruiting, which I have retained in my collection.

The "Boxer" society is one of the many secret societies of China, and as is usual with such societies, has but a point and no aim, and no signification. It is said to be of ancient origin. One Chinese

author has traced it back for the past two hundred and fifty years.

Whatever may have been its past history, the society has now become a serious danger to the foreign powers within the Chinese Empire. It

two and a half years ago it came from Chinese friends that such a society was being organized and that it was growing rapidly. Its aim or foreign purpose was known absolutely at that time. It was said to be spreading from the south toward the north. Those favorable to government and foreign influence in the districts now overrun by these marauders felt and reported what they heard and comprehended of the story at which they were alarmed. One of the Chinese friends was told, "We tell you well soon have a revolution by the heaven and what you have heard." "So it seems, your words are coming true." So early before the outbreak it was completely and fully organized and at a very constant and increasing rate of increase. Many were said to be killed.

It is said that the society had a number of able and intelligent leaders who were called "ying" or "commanders." The members of the society by organizing the league, organized part to part and rose to their arms at those places where they were now being recruited.

plest facts of natural science. To them the earth is still flat and the

know one man who is said to have walked past it over thirty  
 thousands and thousands are told,

occurring early last fall, 30 or 40 in one Tsinan-lo, 10 or 12

little ones. They had broken the rules of the society by eating certain  
 things and articles of food. In this way the punishment of the gods  
 was said to be the cause of these calamities.

It was proposed at first to use the Chinese in the experiments of  
 foreigners but it was found that the Chinese were not reliable. It was  
 found that the Chinese were not reliable. It was found that the Chinese  
 were not reliable. It was found that the Chinese were not reliable.

The "Lixue" are a patriotic party. Whether this means loyalty  
 to the present dynasty or not is questionable. The Chinese have never  
 had a sense of duty. The feeling seems to be quite

tion from the country of all foreigners. This is no sudden turn of

political phase.

From these three elements—contempt, fear, and hatred of  
 unanimity. The "doxer" movement is but an expression of this  
 hatred. It must be borne in mind, however, that economic condi-  
 tions greatly assist the organizers. In good seasons the people of  
 North China must see the two crops each year from the entire land in

persons of distress highway robbery is very frequent. The move-

wealthy travelers were men and women during the winter took up as well as on land and sea more members of and took of raising families watching the light. Hence, beginning by looking the things of Christian China, the "rovers" proper attracted to themselves a

would be as ready to find away when booty was no longer to be taken.

This too, very, as in more than one instance when those who were in no way connected with the foreigners had suffered, their goods were returned to them and nothing as offered.

There is no evidence of any movement of goods at the time of this disturbance. It is, of course, true that in a few minds the fear exists that the new religion will overthrow the old. But it is doubtful whether there has been so direct growth in the Christian Church as

teachers. But as foreigners and Chinese Christians are not born and number less than those who "sun yang kwei tai" or "follow the foreign devil," and not because they have changed their religion. The missionaries have thus far been a comparatively by the missionaries because they have gone to the cities or where most of the merchants are in the coast towns and treaty-ports.

Those who know that Chinese people find much to admire both in the traits and in the customs. But the government of the empire is a land of "ways that are dark and the things are vain." The Chinese method of the past sixty years of increased intercourse with foreigners is very aptly expressed by this quotation. The official class has never taken foreign customs seriously. In case of trouble the government has been to put up everything but to be outwitted by any means that be adopted. Local officials have more than once directly persecuted and foreign consulates and have resulted in murder or destruction of property, and when the demands of the foreign government could be resisted no longer have been degraded by the Peking government, yet when the dust had settled and the eyes of the foreign world were turned to China, the same officials have reappeared in positions of greater prominence. The Chinese, long and low, are a reptile race. Lu Hing Heng was governor of Shanghai from 1895 at the time of the seizure of Korea by the Germans, following the murder by him of two German missionaries. Among other crimes associated by the German government was a German agent to report that he perpetually demanded



There was a very strong battalion of about four hundred Chinese. La Pang Heng was appointed to a office of general in position in the Battalion. It is reported that he is now one of the happy ones Dowager's chief advisers and acts.

In dealing with the "Boxers" the authorities of China have had questioned these methods. The anti foreign party has been disappointed for opportunity to rise against the foreigners as "drifted in the sea." La Pang Heng pointed out the happy ones Dowager to be allowed to raise the Battalion at Kanchow by force of arms.

Heard that General Tung Fu Hsing, after his return with the happy ones Dowager, requested permission to use his soldiers, who were

near. It is said that the Empress showed signs of pleasure at his "loyalty" and of regret that she failed to follow his suggestions. It was under a governor of another part that the "Boxers" again reported to do something new. In response to the representation of the missionaries, whose converts were being hated, he refused to admit the existence of any organized society, and it was not until two or three counties were in a state of rebellion, that soldiers were sent and the empire. The avowed purpose of these troops was

to protect. The real purpose of the governor was shown when he then ordered detailed the officers who had joined the "Boxers" in a severe fight. The "Boxers" were caused to leave the governor's own path, and after a short time the detailed ones were instructed. The Chinese said we had a duty given or it is not to harm the soldiers, for they refused to attack though called a part even when the path was open, with a two or three miles of their camp. The result of the Empress's Dowager's report on General Nien for attacking the "Boxers" who were destroying the railway from Canton to Peking, is that it will do a larger scale of what the governor of Shan-tung did at the beginning of the troubles. In Shan-tung one county magistrate said he have sent word to the rebels "Save my face and I order the army and my estate" to the rebels, and he must be the only. The magistrate of Ho-ping county said "That our people we will protect, but not the converts of the foreigners.

It is the theory of both Chinese government and the people are not

to instruct them in the duties of life. In a recent proclamation, when

detested. On the other hand, the officials, who have not been able

disturbances, cannot be excused from responsibility." The character of

the present outbreak, by a certain mandarin named Liang, at

and by the masses. In this regard these regions are inferior to  
Hankow and Tientsin. . . . Western sciences have their ancient

literature, and no truly civilized society. . . . Forcibly their land

their own gain. . . . In the matter of silk, silk enters into the

supply for guns, and we are barbarians still with our old-fashioned  
silk. . . . They seek only gain from our country; they adopt our

laws and customs."

It may be that the Empress Dowager is merely an opportunist,  
but it seems a pity a more likely that she thinks to realize fully the

invade" who are infesting her domain. The prostrate members of  
the Tsungli Yamen or foreign office, have been replaced by mem-  
bers of the foreign era. In one branch she confounds women. Not

now, only in the interest of order, can now be looked upon as noth-

ing for the proper instrument for the present outbreak

action and which threaten the very existence of foreigners and of foreign interests in China. It will not prove sufficient to quiet

in the hands of coolies and foreign men-of-war.

confront of the present most deplorable situation outside some re-

by the action of the Empress Tai An.

It is necessary to send troops and ships to the coast of Kwang  
g, Wuchang, or Shanghai, whichever the case may be.

through His Majesty

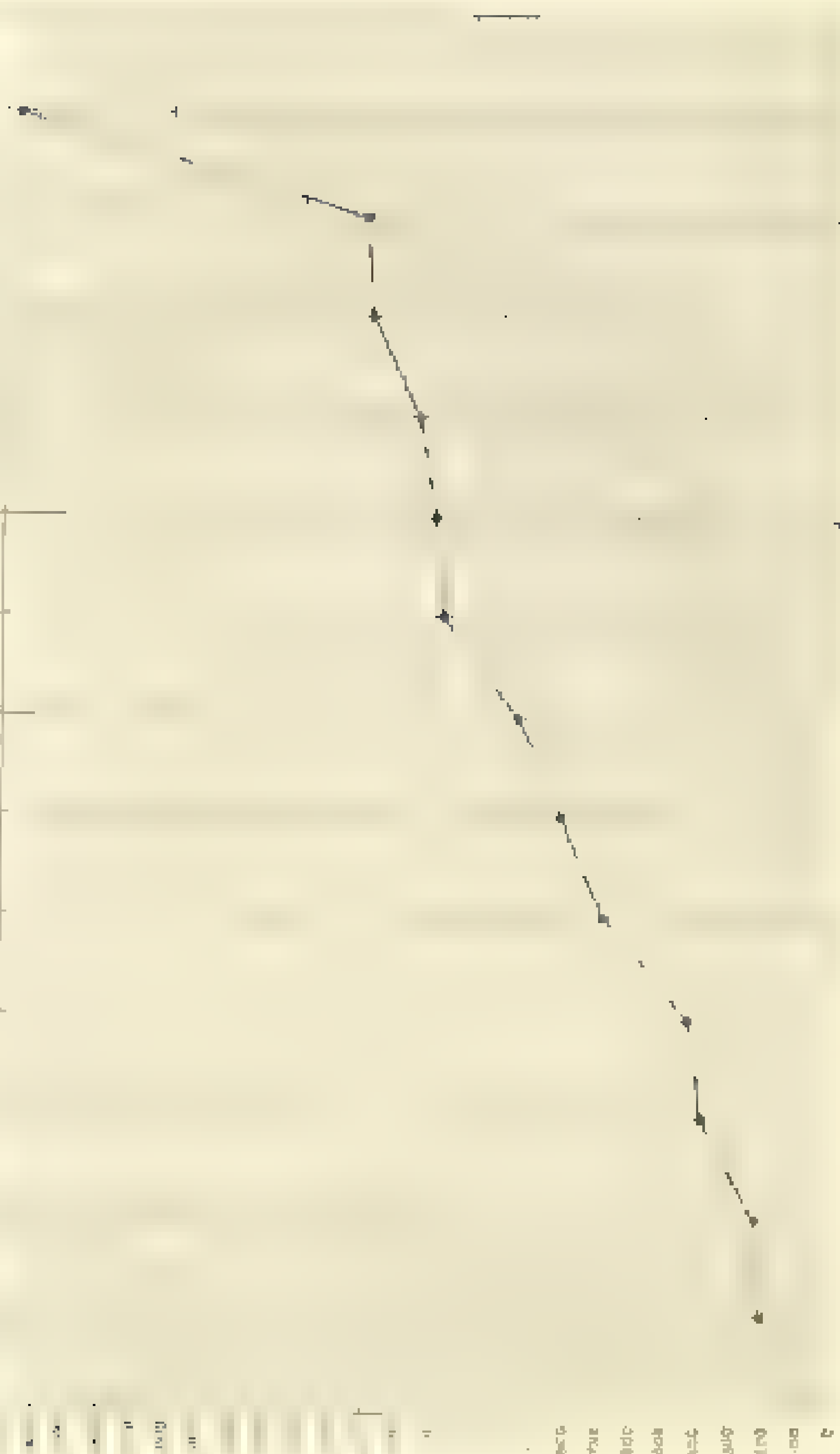
seek to stem. If it should be, on the other hand, that the foreign

govern them without regard to their prejudices."

# MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

FOR EACH YEAR SINCE ITS INCORPORATION

1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897



## NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

It is probable that at the first meeting of the National Geographic Society next winter some very important propositions in the work of the Society will be recommended by the Board of Managers. These propositions are largely the result of the growth of the Society during the past year as shown on the chart on the opposite page. Between June 1, 1899, and May 1, 1900, the membership increased from 1417 to 2442. This rapid growth can, it is believed, be accounted for mainly through the earnest and persistent efforts that have been so effective during 1899-1900. In a few years the Society may

be in a position to undertake the organization of the work of the Society as the organization of membership. Already the present membership is more than double the number of those resident in Washington.

Many of the United States are yet to be visited with these views.

that none of these changes have as yet been considered by the Society.

But at the annual meeting in May, were unanimously approved by the Board of Managers, and have been referred to committees who will soon publish a report on the Society's plan for carrying them out.

## GEORGE KATE CHURCH

The striking portrait of Professor Kate Church, which serves as the frontispiece to the first issue of the National Geographic Society's *Journal*, is a clear yet alluring work, the standard of the history of the United States. Mr. Church was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1843, and graduated from the University of his native city at the age of 19. After several years as assistant geologist in the War Department, he was appointed geologist on the Ohio Survey in 1868, later on the Wheeler Survey, and then on the Powell Survey. Since 1876 he has been on the U. S. Geological Survey. On the death of Dr. Fawcett, Dr. Church was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1893-1894. He is the author

of many valuable contributions to geographical literature.



at A' and Ta' were leased to Japan March 27, 1905, for 20 years, but the lease was not renewed by either side.

Wailan was leased to Great Britain July 1, 1898, for as long a period as Great Britain remained in possession of Port Arthur.

Kiaochow was leased to Germany January 1, 1898, for 99 years.

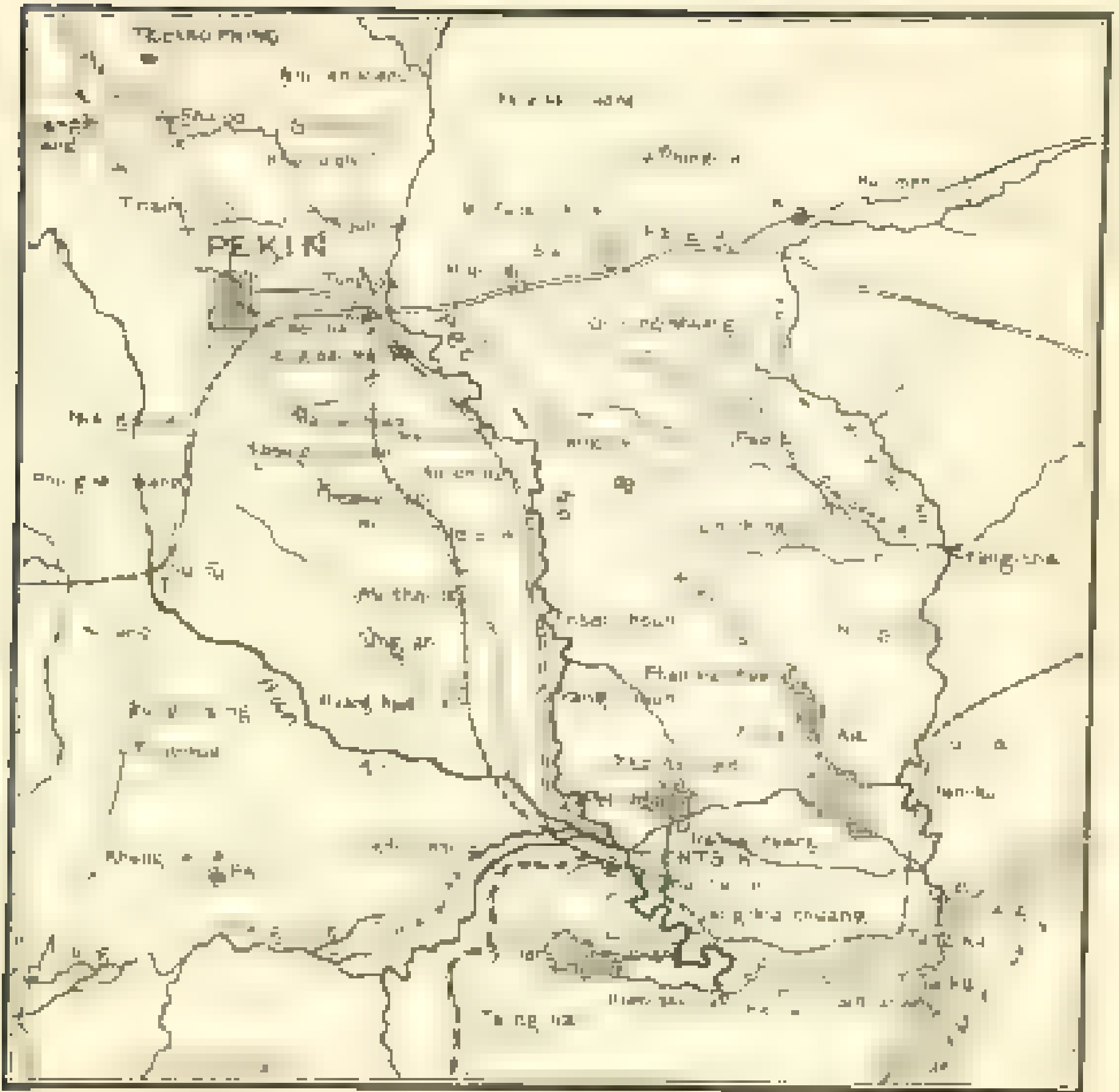
Germany gave up her rights in 1914, a short time later, and the lease was given to Japan for 99 years of an extension in 1915, and a lease for 99 years of an extension in 1916.

Kiaochow was leased to France in April, 1905.

France gave up her rights in 1914, a short time later, and a lease for 99 years of an extension in 1915, and a lease for 99 years of an extension in 1916.



# THE INDIAN CONTINENT



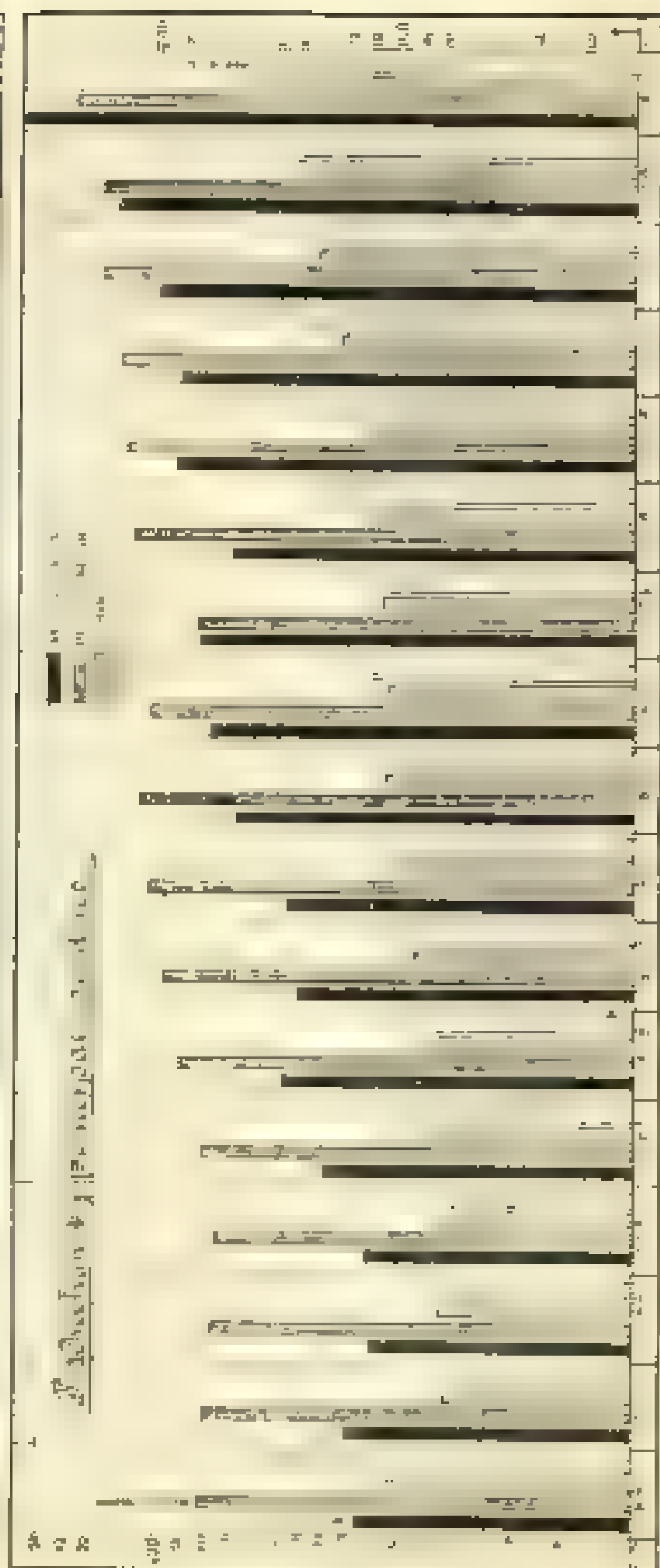
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## GEOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Trees on the banks they kept to them, and the first of the high bank I saw was the point where the highway from the capital and 150 m. distant, I saw a small settlement with the junks and several the river on the way. At the top of the bank, the first of the river and existing on area of seven hundred acres. The highest river

[illegible][illegible]



one-third. The figure given in a recent publication prepared by Mr U. P. Austin

was that of Germany and the United States. The average annual rate of increase

Hungary, France, Belgium, Russia, and Japan, in the order named, are the next largest producers.

Ex-Lasno has always maintained that Morocco, or at least that part of the country

the northern coast, a long way to the east of the country in case of a partition of Africa, would be a good

French recently occupied it, on the basis of Moroccan and Algeria, and are said to be making troops on the frontier—a movement that is not only a great help to the Moroccans, who are thereby protected from the danger of being not easily controlled by the government. The large area governed by Morocco would become the most prosperous part of Africa. The people show capabilities of much resources in iron, tin, and copper, and extended forests of oak and pine, wheat for the plains and the cereals of wheat and composite of cereals. The principal cities are Tangier, on the coast of Morocco, and Tessa, on the Moroccan coast. On the Atlantic coast there is no doubt that the country has a large number of iron and copper. The Spanish town of Ceuta occupies a narrow peninsula at the east end of the coast. The city of Morocco was founded some hundred years ago, and during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries there was a famous school of learning to which the scholars of Spain and France came. Nearly 10,000 inhabitants now represent the highest number of the population of the city. In the proposed part of Morocco the capital is situated at a distance of 100 miles from the coast, and is a fine city with

Tangier men are said to be for the North Pole that summer. The Duke of

Italy that group of people. The route to the North Pole is now covered the

most likely to be the proper route, with an 8,000 mile run as far as to be thought over now and then. The 10,000 mile run, however, of a species of phoca, and an abundance of seal and walrus, is in the best of a good party that has ever started for Cape North Pole. See *Nat. Trans. Mus.*, 1902, vol. x, p. 100.



of Peary's party have been successfully carried out, I hope Joseph Henry is now at the point of his expedition, as he is a strong man and a real of back work, and Kenneth a first-class man. The "Peary's" and "Conrad's" men have a strong. Last year he succeeded in establishing a "road" lined with sledges of supplies to Cape Joseph Henry, from which he was to make a "dash" to the pole. See *Nat. Trans. Mus.*, 1904, vol. x, p. 100. The ship sailed early in July on the 10th of the month of summer reinforcements. She will be in operation for 1000 years, as long Peary may keep her with him as long as necessary.

Working in the form of a known spot. It is the year he spent in the Arctic, as his ship was broken in 1900 by the ice and of Peary. It has been stated that he has given up his long and noble plan of reaching the Pole, and is concentrating his work to a careful exploration of the west coast and

to reach E. S. etc. and the conquest of the pole, the ship in Ellsworth Land near Cape Sabine where it will be remembered he was left in the January of 1900 and he spent a long time in return to a year on the "Aurora" and summer, but, as the ship was probably not returned to the ice, the chances are that his party will have to go on next year. He may have a route east in the winter of 1900, or later, when he will need a guide, as may join the Peary party.

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For more information, please apply to the Secretary of the National Geographic Society.

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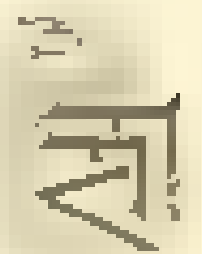
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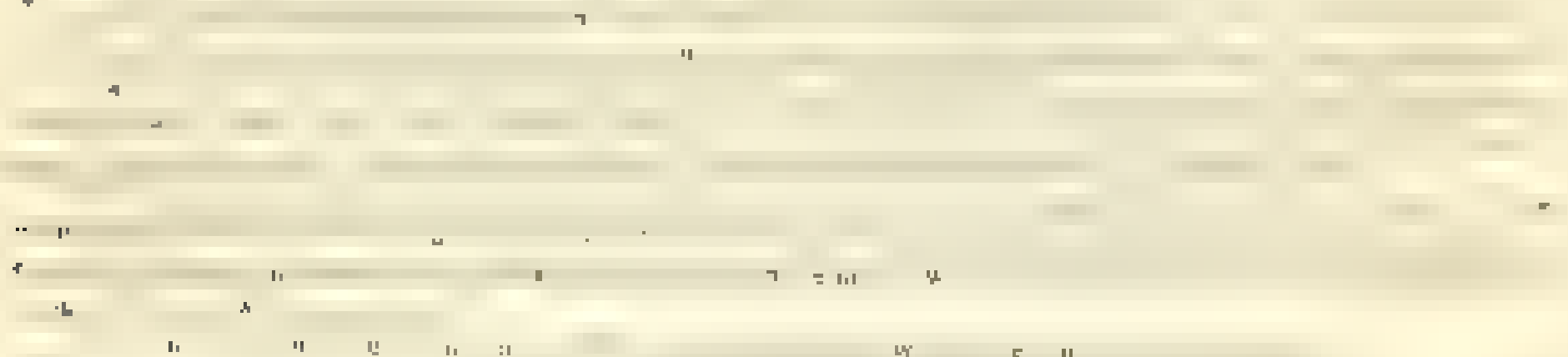
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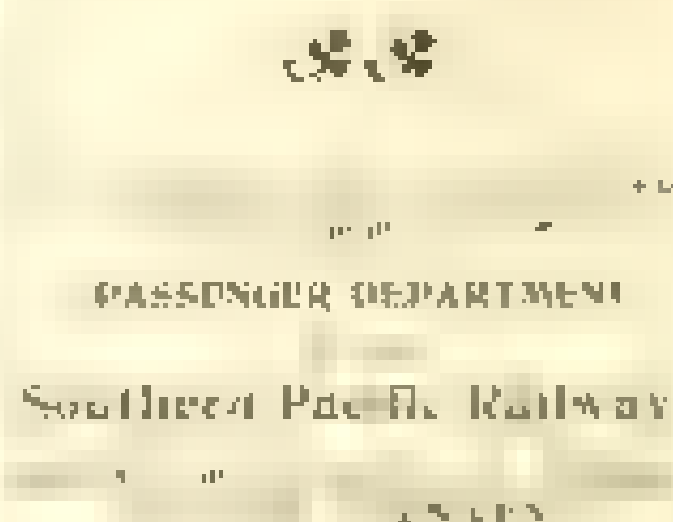
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